

WESTERN MATTERS.

The Toledo Blade, in an article of some length, says, that Government does not evince a right spirit towards the West.

It requires very little reflection and still less knowledge, to satisfy all of the truth of this remark.

But who is at fault? Government to some extent unquestionably; but the West still more so. It is not united. It does not act together even as regards common interests, and of course its power is wanted, and its claims overlooked.

Can a union be effected?

We will state a few facts showing the feeling of the West on one subject of general interest, and then speak of the necessity and feasibility of this union.

The improvement of the Western Waters is a subject of general interest. It concerns government directly, as these waters are great highways—it concerns all interests and all classes here because they are the outlets of trade, and give value to all we have.

What is doing on this subject? Much. Every State is doing something. Portions of the people of each of the Western States are agitating this matter, and while so agitating clamor loudly enough for aid. Let us look at facts.

First, there is Tennessee. Petitions have been forwarded to Washington with regard to the improvements of her rivers, and Mr. Williams has pressed the matter upon Congress, and other members from that State have united with him.

Secondly, Iowa has called by legislative resolutions, upon Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin, to unite together as to the improvement of the upper Mississippi. As to the response of those States, we learn, there is no doubt. So great is the taxation—so imminent are the dangers of navigation—that the people of these States are burdened beyond endurance. They feel in no wise disposed to submit to these burdens any longer. They will unite.

Thirdly, the Governor of Pennsylvania has urgently appealed to Ohio and Kentucky, for their aid in securing the improvement of the Ohio River. He says truly that the gigantic public works of that State were undertaken under the belief, if not the pledge, that the West would act in concert with it. In the present condition of the Ohio river, these works are rendered less available than they might be. Were it properly improved, they must become valuable.

Now these facts show the necessity of a union of action on the part of the West as to our great interests. We know—all of us feel—how we are taxed in every way, for want of a proper improvement of our navigable rivers. It is a matter of complaint all over the West.

But further and more important still. These facts prove that there is need only of concentration to secure this object. Nothing could resist the power of the Sovereign States interested, and now acting, were they united. The people too, are ripe for it. Concentration is all that is required—and the chief question is, whether it can be effected.

We think it can, and in two ways.

First, if the members of Congress from Pennsylvania and the West, for getting politics and personal brawls, would simply meet together once or twice a week, and talk this over in a business like way, and unite upon it, it would concentrate Western political power. And when so concentrated, and asking for what is just, who could resist its claims? It must carry its point.

Secondly, we think now, as we have long since urged, that the people of the West ought to hold a Business Convention on the subject of Western Interests. We do not know each other. We hardly dream of our resources, or our power. If a Convention were called, and sensible men were sent to it, and it could be made a business body, it would be the best means of ascertaining the extent of these resources, and the power we possess to make them available. And better than all this, it might knit together this young West in closer ties, and make it one in affection—one interest—one aim.

What say the Press of Pennsylvania, and the West, to these propositions? Let us hear!—*Cin. Gaz.*

We say let the Convention be held at any rate, and doubtless the collected wisdom of the business men of the West will suggest many things which will be for the advantage of our rapidly growing section of the country.—*Morning Chronicle.*

From the Ohio State Journal. A POLITICAL MILLENIUM AT HAND.

We anticipate the rapid approach of a period, when the whole foreign, commercial and domestic policy of this country is to undergo an entire revolution. Its effect will be to reduce the exportation of American products fifty millions of dollars, but it must be attended by a corresponding reduction of importations. The change will necessarily result in an immense amount of individual suffering, the crisis once past, the country will settle down upon a more durable and truly republican basis than ever. All those questions which now distract the public councils, separate our people by geographical distinctions, and threaten our experiment of popular government with a catastrophe, will be superseded—there will be no longer a southern or northern party—even abolitionism will see some of its wishes gratified in the diminution

of the value of slave labor, and in the commencement of measures will add Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky to the Free States, and make Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee what those States are now. When that day arrives our commercial marine will not be necessary in the proportion of half its present extent—we shall become more of a manufacturing people, and shall provide a market at home for the increase of cereal produce. When these things shall be witnessed, that other wonder will mark the beginning of a new era:—members of Congress will meet each other as common citizens of the same happy republic—the tiger and the kid shall lie down together, and little children will lead them both.—Not ten years shall roll over our heads, ere it will be written of this prediction—it is history. The means by which these wonderful events are to be accomplished, may be gathered from the following little paragraph:

"The cultivation of cotton in the East Indies, on the American system, it is said, is proceeding most satisfactorily. One of the superintendents says, 'It only requires the means, constant application, decision, industry and perseverance, to make this beautiful and productive country the largest producer of Cotton in the world.'"

UNPROFITABLE LEGISLATION.

Two attempts were made in the House on Monday to adopt resolutions of censure against John Quincy Adams, for presenting a petition in Congress, praying that the Union may be dissolved, whilst he at the same time moved instructions to the committee to report reasons against the adoption of the prayer of the petitioners. The first was unsuccessful, being lost by a tie vote, but the second was adopted. Truly this Legislature has so much time to waste upon extraneous matters, that one would hardly credit the fact, that no public measure of the least importance has been accomplished during an eight weeks session. However, there is some satisfaction in seeing the friends and confidants of John C. Calhoun and his band of nullifiers, taking grounds in favor of a continuance of the Union, even though prompted in their action by factious and selfish motives and laboring to practice a shallow imposition upon the people. The House of Representatives, both here and at Washington, are engaged in a like contemptible business.—*O. S. Jour.*

RESUMPTION.

The House was engaged most of the day yesterday, on the bill to enforce resumption, and the discussions were sufficiently animated and interesting.—Mr. Oida's amendment—proposing to resume on the ones and twos on the first of May, on threes on the first of June, on fives on the first of July, and on all larger notes on the first of August, or sooner, if the Banks of Philadelphia & Baltimore should resume at an earlier period—was rejected by a vote of 36 to 34—a strict party vote. The motion to strike out the 4th of March and resume at once, was rejected by a similar vote—36 to 34—though not strictly a party vote. A motion to recommitt with instructions to insert a section providing for resumption on the ones and twos in March, and on all other denominations on the 4th of June, was under consideration at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.—*O. S. Jour. of the 4th inst.*

EXCITEMENT AT ANNAPOLIS.

The slaveholders convention met at Annapolis last week, and while progressing in business it was circulated that a reporter was present taking notes to be forwarded to certain Abolition papers in the North. The Annapolis Republican has the following notice of the affair:

The Reporter for the Northern Papers who attended the first session of the Slaveholders Convention, became suspected, on taking his seat at the reassembling of the convention on Thursday evening and considerable excitement ensued. He was invited out of the Hall by the doorkeeper, and went from thence to the gallery, from which he was soon after conducted, and taken into one of the committee rooms. The excitement increased—he was accompanied from thence to his lodgings at Cooper's Hotel, where his papers and effects were taken possession of, and it was thought advisable by Justice Hunter, for his safety and the public peace, to commit him.

Next day he was brought up under a writ of habeas corpus and a very interesting examination was had before associate Judge Brewer, which lasted four hours—for the prisoner T. S. Alexander of Annapolis, and Mr. Palmer of Frederick—for the prosecution, Mr. Camm of St. Mary's, and T. F. Bowie, Esq. of Prince George. The prisoner was recognized as the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, one of the R. porters from the city of Washington employed to report for northern papers, and, as a part of his contract, to attend and report the proceedings of the Slaveholders Convention of Maryland.

He was finally remanded for further examination.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.—The following is the official vote for members of Congress in Georgia. The county of Glynn is not included, as no legal election was held there.

Loco Foco.	Whig.
Black, 31,872	Dougherty, 30,668
Calcutt, 32,499	Glover, 30,410
Cooper, 32,424	Wright, 30,336

The Loco Foco candidates are of course elected.

From the Morning Chronicle.

Closing of the Bank of Pennsylvania by an injunction from Governor Porter.—The Ledger of Tuesday last after speaking of the alarm and distrust existing in Philadelphia says, the proceedings of yesterday were but a continuation of the scenes of the former week. The Pennsylvania Bank, upon which the run was commenced on Saturday, followed in the wake of the Girard, and did not open its doors—a course which was probably expedited by an injunction placed upon it in the morning at the instance of the Governor of the State, in order to secure the public moneys deposited in it.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Jan. 31, 1842.
7 o'clock, Monday morning.
To the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: I directed the Attorney General, on Saturday evening, to adopt proper legal measures to secure the Public Moneys deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania, as well the interest of all who are in any way creditors or debtors of that institution. That officer will apply to the Supreme Court, at the earliest possible moment this morning, for an injunction, and the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of all the assets of the Banks. You are now apprized of that fact and directed not to open your doors this morning, nor pay out any of your money, or transfer any of your assets for any purpose whatever. When the same are placed in the custody of the law, the rights of all parties will be fully guaranteed.

Respectfully,
DAVID R. PORTER.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the direction of the Governor, the Bank is hereby closed.

JOSEPH TROTTER,
President.
Monday morning, 9 o'clock, Jan. 31, 1842.

RESOLUTIONS CENSURING JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A brief article appeared in yesterday's Journal in reference to the denunciatory resolutions in the House, on Monday, against John Quincy Adams of the House of Representatives in Congress, which we wish to say was not written on Thursday, but had been put in type two or three days ago. The resolutions having gone up to the Senate, on Thursday, produced one of the most exciting discussions that we have ever witnessed, which was protracted to a late hour of the night. We regret exceedingly that the sudden indisposition of our reporter has made it necessary for the editor to supply his place, as it unavoidably precludes such a notice of the character of the debate, as it merits. Perhaps we shall be able to speak of it in our next.

TENNESSEE U. S. SENATORS.—A public meeting was held in Memphis, Tennessee, on the 10th ult., and several resolutions passed, condemning in strong language the course of the late Senator, in preventing the election of U. S. Senators from that State. Among the resolutions, was one respectfully requesting the Hon. HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, and Hon. WILLIAM C. PRESTON of South Carolina "as far as is compatible with their constitutional obligations to their own States, to watch over, protect, and defend the peculiar interests of the State of Tennessee, and (adds the Resolution) we do hereby adopt them as our Senators, as fully and completely as it is in our power to do, deeming them in all respects, worthy to represent the rights, interests and dignity of this patriotic State."

"There is much ill blood circulating in the House. I have watched the proceedings of that body so long that I can generally ascertain when they have arrived at the fighting point; and the result of my observations at present is that they are very near it."

During the violent debate on Saturday evening, some one, said to be a member, was heard to threaten Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, who had called him to order, to "knock him down," and a very few minutes afterwards, Mr. Dawson, of Louisiana, took his seat by the same gentleman, and placing his hand on his bowie knife, threatened to cut his throat. Mr. Arnold has survived both of these belligerent demonstrations; but what a picture does it present to the public, and to foreign nations, of our National Legislature, when such disgraceful remarks are audibly made, and suffered to pass unrebuked in the Hall of the House of Representatives!

FRANCE AND TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bee of January 19 says: "We perceive by the Galveston papers that the French vessel Sabine was on the 12th instant off that port. Other French cruisers are also in the Gulf. There is no question that the appearance of this force has relation to the difficulties between France and Texas. But from letters received from Austin, we learn that the present cabinet of Texas is in favor of arranging the difficulties with the French. We also understand that President Houston, shortly after his installation, paid a visit to the French Legation. It may therefore be assumed that this controversy will be disposed of amicably."

"Jack, your wife is not so pensive as she used to be."
"No, she's left off and turned tarantula expensive."

CARROLLTON. FRIDAY: FEB. 11, 1842. THE WHIG MEETING.

The proceedings of the Whig Meeting held in this place on Wednesday last, will be found in another part of our paper. The almost impassable state of the roads and, possibly, a little remaining influence of "General Apathy," caused the meeting to be thinly attended. We are satisfied, however, that there was in that meeting enough of the Tippecanoe leaven to leaven the whole mass of Whigs in Carroll; and we predict that these proceedings will have the salutary effect of arousing our Whig friends throughout the county to vigorous and successful action.

CORRECTION.

The petition lately presented by John Quincy Adams in the House of Representatives, praying for the dissolution of the Union, came from Haverhill, Massachusetts. In last week's Free Press we described that infamous petition as purporting to come from Georgia. Mr. Adams did present a petition which professed to emanate from a meeting of certain citizens of Habersham county, Georgia, and which complained of Mr. Adams' position in the House as chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs. It was this latter petition which is supposed to have been intended for a hoax upon Mr. Adams, and not the former.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.

The bill fixing the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas in Ohio, for the year 1842, had not become a law at the date of our last information from Columbus. As the bill passed the Senate and as it will probably pass the House, the following is the arrangement for the fifth & fifteenth circuits: Tuscarawas, March 14, June 6, Sept. 26. Carroll, " 21, " 13, Oct. 3. Columbiana, April 4, Aug. 22, Nov. 7. Stark, " 18, Sept. 5, " 21. Belmont, March 14, June 6, Sept. 5. Monroe, April 4, " 27, " 26. Guernsey, " 18, July 13, Oct. 10. Harrison, May 2, August 1, Oct. 31. Jefferson, " 16, " 15, Nov. 14.

Those who have business in the Common Pleas may safely make arrangements for the times above set forth. If, however, any alteration should be made in the bill before it becomes a law, our readers shall be so informed.

MR. COOKE'S AND MR. BOWEN'S RESOLUTIONS.—Our readers will not soon forget the resolutions offered, some days since, in the House, by Messrs. Cooke and Bowen. The Journal from which we copied those resolutions last week, did not give the yeas and nays. We perceive, however, from the Old School Republican, that our Representative, Mr. Atkinson, voted against Mr. Cooke's resolutions and for those offered by Mr. Bowen. It must have required fine sighting to discover the true difference in the doctrines set forth in the two sets of resolutions. But Mr. Atkinson may have procured magic spectacles!

"Get the glass eyes;
"And, like a scurvy politician, seem
"To see the things thou dost not."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.—A resolution condemning John Q. Adams for presenting a petition in the House of Representatives, praying the dissolution of the Union, has been passed by both branches of the Ohio Legislature. The House of Congress has not yet disposed of Mr. Adams' case. At the date of our last Washington papers, the resolution to censure Mr. A. was still pending. In justice to Mr. Adams, we ought to state the fact that when he presented the obnoxious petition and moved its reference to a committee, his motion included instructions to that committee to report against the prayer of the petitioners.

The Ohio Freeman of the 5th inst. states that the Urbana Bank has suspended payment. The Ohio State Journal of the same date does not notice this failure.

Kentucky.—The resolutions, introduced in the Legislature of Kentucky—requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act, did not pass that body. Our Lokey exchanges are therefore mistaken when they charge Mr. Clay with violating instructions,

Dignity of Legislators.—There are two Loco-foco members of the Legislature of this State, namely, Byington and McNulty, who may be considered rare specimens of dignified legislators.—Some days ago, Mr. McNulty presented a petition for a divorce. "Mr. Byington asked if it would be in order to move that the petition be sent to HELL!" Mr. McNulty moved that the gentleman from Pike be appointed the special messenger for its despatch. These are the gentlemen whom Mr. Speaker Spaulding has placed at the head of important committees in the House!

Colt, the murderer of Adams, has been convicted of the crime; and he will probably be executed. As the case is one which seems to excite some feeling everywhere, we shall publish Colt's confession next week.

Judge KENT has allowed the counsel of Colt two weeks to prepare a bill of exceptions, and, if possible, carry the case up to the Court of Errors by certiorari. There may therefore still be some chance for his escape. Judgment in the case, of course, is for the present suspended.

The Treasury Note Bill has passed both branches of Congress, and become a law. The Government will now raise the wind, and slide along smoothly for awhile. The vote on the passage of this bill in the House, stood a tie at 100—the Speaker gave the casting vote for the bill, and saved it.

DEATH!—The Hon. NATHAN DIXON, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, died at Washington City, on the 29th ult., after an illness of about six weeks.

The rumor of the burning of two British steamers by the Patriots on the Canada side of Lake Erie, proved to be unfounded.

The Committee on the Judiciary to which was referred a petition from citizens of this county, in relation to the traffic in ardent spirits, made a report unfavorable to the prayer of the petitioners; and the report was agreed to by the House.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 2d inst. to incorporate the Hook and Ladder Fire Company of Leesburg, in this county.

The Western Reserve Chronicle says, the Government is about providing an armed steamboat on Lake Erie, to be constructed of iron. It is expected that the vessel will be built at Erie.

RESUMPTION BILL.

The Bill from the Senate to enforce specie payments, after having undergone various amendments in the House, was passed on the 4th inst. It will be necessary, of course, that the Senate should concur in those amendments, before the bill can become a law. The 4th of March is the time fixed for resumption. The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill in the House:

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Baird, Biggs, Byington, Catlin, Dunn, Evans, Green, Griffith, Hatch, Henderson, Hookins, James, Jenkins, Jones, Karshner, Kelly, P. Kibbort, Lowman, Lyon, Meredith, Moore, McClosky, McClung, McConnell, McFarland, McNulty, Okey, Raffenberger, Sharp, Smith of L., Steedman, Walters, Workman, Wood, Welcott, and Speaker—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Aekly, Bliss, Bowen, Chambers, Chonoweth, Clarke, Converse, Cooke, Dunham, Fuller, Gard, Gregory, Hamilton, Hawkins, Kelley of C., Lawrence, Medbery, McCrea, Olds, Perkins, Powell, Schenck, Scott, Smith of H., Smith of M., Taylor, Titus, Updegruff, and Wheeler—30.

MARYLAND AND HER BANKS.

The following letter, published in the Patriot, is said to be from an authentic source. The assurance that the Senate will adopt the conservative and truly judicious course of action stated therein is acceptable intelligence to business men of all parties.—*Balt. Amer.*

Extract of a letter dated

ANNAPOIS, January 28, 1842.

The committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the question of the currency, together with the bill from the House in relation to resumption, will not report before the latter end of next week. They will report a bill requiring our banks to resume on a day named and in the mean time to resume if either Pennsylvania or Virginia resume before the day fixed for our banks. The day to be named for the resumption of our banks will give a liberal time for all interests concerned to prepare, and will be satisfactory to the discreet of all sides.

Tennessee Banks.—The resumption bill has been defeated in the Senate.—*Morn. Chron.*

Whig Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Whigs of Carroll county was held at the Old Court Room in Carrollton, on Wednesday the 9th February inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Leonard Hersh, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Van Brown Esq. Secretary. On motion a committee consisting of Isaac Atkinson, Sen., Jacob Stemple, Joseph Wolff, John Shober, and Robert McDerry were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, who retired, and after a short time returned the following resolutions, which were read, considered, and adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves of the proposition to hold a State Convention at Columbus on the 22d of February inst. for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That there be a committee of three forthwith appointed, to report to this meeting the names of a suitable number of Delegates to represent Carroll county in said Convention.

Whereupon the Chair appointed J. Pearce, K. Jackson, and Andrew Clark said committee. The committee reported to the meeting the following named gentlemen as Delegates:

John Mantul, of Augusta township; George Hardesty, of Brown; Isaac Atkinson, Sen. of Centre; Joseph Wolff, of Lee; Benoni Roby, of Monroe; David Capper, of Perry; James McLaughlin, Jr. of Fox; Joseph Figley, of Washington; Leonard Hersh, of Harrison; Thomas Moore, of Orange; John Shober, of Loudon; James Beatty, of Rose; Eli Clark, of East; John Riley, of Union, and such others as the Chairman of this meeting may appoint.

Resolved, That we the citizens of Carroll county, composing this meeting, have undiminished confidence in the talents, integrity, and patriotism of Governor Corwin, and we do now recommend that the Delegates in said State Convention, for Carroll county, support the nomination of Thomas Corwin for reelection to the office of Governor of Ohio.

Resolved, That this meeting forthwith proceed to appoint a Whig Central Committee of seven, to act as such for the term of one year next hereafter, with power to appoint a Secretary.

The meeting thereupon appointed the following gentlemen said committee: William Mills, John Ebersole, Leonard Hersh, John Riley, James H. Ross, Joseph Wolff, and William Baxter, of town.

Resolved, That we again and again repudiate the delusive idea of an "Exclusive Metallic Currency" as unwise, impracticable and destructive.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is entirely practicable to devise and build up a safe, sound and efficient banking system, commensurate with the legitimate wants and business of the people; and that it is the imperative duty of the present Legislature to provide such a system of Banking for the people of Ohio.

Resolved, That the present Legislature of Ohio, is bound by every obligation of duty to its constituents, and by the best interests and true policy of the State, to accept of Ohio's proportion of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands under the Act of Congress, usually called the "Distribution Act," passed at the late Extra Session.

Resolved, That the duties on imports constitute, in times of peace, the proper and legitimate source of National revenue for the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That such duties ought always to be imposed upon the principle of discrimination, so as to protect the producer and manufacturer at home against the competition of the producer and manufacturer abroad.

Resolved, That protection of the great interests of the people, in every department of business, was one of the leading objects designed to be secured by the framers of the Constitution; and that our government would be recreant to its high duties, if it were not, at an early day, to enact such laws as shall, as far as practicable, counteract that foreign legislation which now operates so ruinously upon our interests in trade with foreign nations.

Resolved, That the interests of the country would be promoted by having our work shops at home, and not in Foreign countries.

Resolved, That we believe a Protective Tariff to be the best and surest remedy against the many evils which now afflict and bear down every branch of business in this country; and that such a Tariff duties may be imposed without swelling the revenues beyond the proper expenditures of an economical administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the refusal of the party in the majority, to adopt the resolutions of Messrs. Cooke and Bowen in relation to the instructing of our Senators and Representatives in Congress on the subject of protection of home labor, calls for our decided disapprobation.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress on the subject of the Tariff—setting forth among other things, the necessity of speedy action upon this vitally important subject; and that said committee present said memorial for signatures, and forward the same to our Representative in Congress.

Whereupon, Isaac Atkinson, sen., John Pearce and E. R. Eckley, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the "Exchequer of